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NORTHEASTERN FOREST RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

Summarized Minutes

of Meeting held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1947

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N O R T H E A S T E R N F O R E S T R E S E A R C H

A D V I S O R Y C O U N C I L

Summarized Minutes

of Meeting Held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1947

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by J. C. Rettie, Secretary Pro Tem

ATTENDANCE

Beede, Victor A.	Head, Department of Forestry, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Belyea, Harold	New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bevan, Arthur	Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bond, A. R.	Asst. State Forester, Dept. of State Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Maryland
Buckingham, H. C.	Acting State Forester, Dept. of State Forests and Parks, Annapolis, Maryland
Cook, Harold O.	Chief Forester, Massachusetts Department of Conservation, Boston, Mass.
Cope, Francis R.	Woodbourne Orchards, Dimock, Pa.
Cope, J. A.	Extension Forester, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithasa, New York
Dean, George W.	State Forester, Charlottesville, Va.
Demeritt, Dwight B.	Dead River Company, Bangor, Maine
Ehrhart, E. O.	Forest Engineer, Armstrong Forest Co., Johnsonburg, Pa.
Evans, R. M.	Regional Forester, Region 7, U. S. Forest Service, Philadelphia, Pa.
Foster, John H.	State Forester, Forestry and Recreation Dept., Concord, N. H.
Garratt, George A.	Dean, School of Forestry, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Hansbrough, J. R	Division of Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, New Haven, Conn.
Harper, V. L.	Director, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Heltzel, John B.	Associate State Forester, Charlottesville, Va.
Howard, William G.	Director, Division of Lands and Forests, Conservation Department, Albany 7, New York
Ineson, Frank A.	Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Philadelphia,Pa.
Jacobson, Eric G.	State Forester, State House, Providence, R. I.
Kaylor, Joseph F.	Assistant Director, American Forestry Association, 919 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Kienholz, Raymond	State Forester, Hartford 1, Conn.
Littlefield, Edward	Conservation Dept., Albany 7, New York
Mattoon, M. A.	Region 7, U. S. Forest Service, Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrill, Perry F.	State Forester, Forest Service, Montpelier, Vt.
Moore, E. B.	Dept. of Conservation and Development, Trenton 7,N.J.
Rathbun, Lawrence W.	Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Concord, New Hampshire
Recknagel, A. B.	107 Cayuga Hts. Road, Ithaca, New York
Rendall, Raymond E.	Forest Commissioner, Forest Service, Augusta, Maine
Rettie, J. C.	Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Philadelphia,Pa.
Reynolds, Harris A.	Secretary, Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, Boston, Mass.
Sayers, W. B.	State Forester, Conservation Commission, Charleston, W. Va.
Schramm, J. R.	Head, Dept. of Botany, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Swenning, Karl A.	Hollingsworth and Whitney Paper Co., Boston, Mass.
Taber, W. S.	State Forester, Dover, Delaware
Taylor, Raymond F.	Northeastern Forest Experiment Station,Philadelphia,Pa.
Westveld, M.	Northeastern Forest Experiment Station,Philadelphia,Pa.
Wilber, C. P.	State Forester, Trenton 7, New Jersey

FORMAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

1. Acting chairman F. R. Cope appointed a nominating committee consisting of Recknagel (chairman), Rendall, and Kienholz.

2. This committee met during the lunch hour and submitted the following slate of nominations for Council officers:

Chairman	Dwight Demeritt
Vice Chairman	Victor Beede
Secretary	V. L. Harper
Chairman, Coordinating Committee	Hardy L. Shirley
Chairman, Promotion Committee	Lawrance W. Rathbun

Moved by Recknagel, seconded by Cook, that the slate be accepted. Unanimously carried.

Moved by Recknagel, seconded by Cook, that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot in favor of the above-named candidates. Unanimously carried.

3. Moved by Recknagel, seconded by Cook, that the two committee chairmen in consultation with the council chairman and secretary choose the members to serve on their respective committee, and that the three officers and two committee chairmen shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Council. Unanimously carried.

4. Moved by Kaylor, seconded by Kienholz, that henceforth the Council meet twice a year at such time and place as may be selected by the Executive Committee and the Station Director and that whenever practicable the meetings coincide with those of state foresters called by Region 7. It was suggested that about half of the Council meetings be held at the various work centers. Unanimously carried.

5. Moved by Belyea, seconded by Schramm, that the Council go on record in favor of the establishment of an advisory committee at each of the work centers and that the Council membership include representation from the work center advisory committees. Unanimously carried.

6. Moved by F. R. Cope, seconded by Howard (Dwight Demeritt presiding), that the Executive Committee be authorized to consult and to make known to members of the Congress its views concerning appropriations for forest research. Unanimously carried.

7. Moved by Recknagel, seconded by Howard, that the Council adopt the following resolution. Unanimously carried.

> "By the death of James W. Sewall on the 20th of July, 1947, the Advisory Council of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station lost not only its Chairman but also a staunch and longtime advocate of forest research in all its phases.

"In his work with timberland owners and operators, Jim Sewall put into practice the findings of forest research, thus happily combining these two aspects of forest management. He was universally respected and looked to for the leadership which he ungrudgingly gave, often at great personal inconvenience.

"In recognition of his outstanding services to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, the members of the Council assembled in Philadelphia this 23rd day of May, 1947, hereby record their deep appreciation and their sorrow at his passing and request that this resolution be entered in the minutes and a copy be sent to his family."

8. Moved by Recknagel, second by Howard, (C. P. Wilber presiding) that the Council adopt the following resolution. Unanimously carried.

"When the sudden death of James W. Sewall in July 1946 robbed the Advisory Council of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of its Chairman, the duties of that office fell again upon the former Chairman, Francis R. Cope.

"That such a re-imposition of duties and burdens was ungrudgingly accepted by him is in character with his lifelong devotion to the development of research in all phases pertaining to the field of biology.

"In recognition of his outstanding services to the Station and to forest research in the Northeast, the Advisory Council in meeting at Philadelphia this 23rd day of May, 1947, hereby records its thanks and appreciation to Francis Cope and orders this resolution be entered in the minutes."

INFORMAL DINNER, NIGHT BEFORE THE MEETING

Before Council members met formally on the 23rd, they got together for dinner on the evening of May 22 at the Sansom House. No speeches were planned but several happened quite spontaneously amongst our story tellers. Acting chairman F. R. Cope called the roll, so to speak, by asking each one present to stand and identify himself.

MEETING ON THE 23rd; DISCUSSION, BRIEFED

Comment on the annual report

Mr. F. R. Cope, Acting Chairman of the Council, said that he was favorably impressed by the annual report and by the large amount of work that is being done at the Station. He had one criticism to offer and that pertained to the lack of emphasis on the relationship of forests to recreation and wildlife. These two values are mentioned in the introductory section of the report but all the studies that are

reported have to do with other forest uses. He mentioned the small virgin forest preserved on his own place and said that most foresters are preoccupied with timber production. He stressed the need for more emphasis upon the multiple-use principle and urged that the Station be more positive in its treatment of recreational and wildlife values in the forest. He then called upon the director of the station and the secretary of the council for a report.

Over-all program of the Station

Mr. Harper expressed his appreciation of the fine attendance at this Council meeting. All members had responded to the announcement of the meeting by the Secretary and those absent had been prevented from coming by pressure of other important business. He mentioned a letter from Mr. Paul Koenig who recommends that more research effort be given to the development of a portable debarking machine, to planting, and to management services for the small timberland owner.

Mr. Harper recalled that the Council, in its last meeting two years ago, stressed the need for an expansion in forest research in the Northeast. At that time the work center idea was just being developed. The forest survey was in the early planning stage. The utilization service was just being initiated. Flood control surveys were entirely suspended. Today the Station has its work in forest management laid out in a plan which involves 11 work centers. Six of these are now on an active basis with from two to four technical foresters on the job in the woods. The other five research centers will be manned as soon as finances will permit. The Forest Survey was initiated a year ago and work is now going on in five states. If the funds available this year should be continued, the whole of the Northeast could be covered in five or six years. The Utilization Service has a staff of three men who have been working with the timber-using industries on a wide range of problems in logging, milling, and fabrication. Flood control surveys have been resumed on a substantial scale. The Northeastern Station has been assigned the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac. Congress has authorized flood control surveys on all of the Northeastern watersheds.

Forest Management

Mr. Taylor said that in the past forest-management research in the Northeast has been done almost exclusively on a sample-plot basis. This corresponds to the laboratory stage of research in some other fields. The time now has come for testing this knowledge in pilot-plant operations, that is, by larger size cuttings in which silvicultural knowledge may be put to test and where additional information on yield, mortality, logging methods, costs of operation, and financial returns may be obtained. Special studies to develop sound management measures for control of forest pests and diseases are urgently needed in New England and New York. Most of this work will be carried on at 11 research centers which are now either in operation or planned.

Each center will provide a headquarters for a small corps of technically trained foresters who will spend practically all of their time in the woods. Most of the research will be concentrated on the experimental forests. The rest will be done in cooperation with timberland owners or other agencies. A number of experimental cuttings designed to increase resistance to the spruce budworm are already in progress. These areas range from one hundred to eight hundred acres in size.

Three of the work centers are concerned primarily with the spruce-fir and northern hardwood types. These are the Penobscot Branch with headquarters in Bangor, Maine, the upper Connecticut Branch with headquarters in Laconia, New Hampshire, and the Adirondacks Branch with headquarters at Long Lake, New York. All of these are now concerned primarily with the spruce budworm problem. The primary objective is to develop methods for building up stand resistance to budworm attack. As soon as the budworm emergency is over these branch stations will turn their attention to the wider aspects of spruce-fir and hardwood management.

The Eastern White Pine Branch headquarters are located on the Massabesic Experimental forest at Alfred, Maine. This forest with 3,600 acres of white pine and hardwood is typical of about 10 million acres in the white pine type. On a well stocked "farm forest" of 40 acres, we plan to cut the annual growth every year. Adequate records of yield and costs will be maintained. The rest of the forest will be divided into about 30 management blocks and will be operated on the basis of 5-, 10-, and 30-year cutting cycles. Ultimately, this forest under sustained-yield management should yield about 3 million board feet annually.

The Anthracite Branch has headquarters at Kingston, Pennsylvania. The management-research program was started immediately after completion of a special forest survey of the anthracite region. Six studies dealing with management of the various forest types have already been completed and are now in process of publication. The staff has also been giving attention to problems of mine bank planting and improved fire control. A local advisory committee has been set up to provide guidance for the work on this branch.

Headquarters for the Chesapeake Branch are located on the experimental forest of the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland. Experimental work on tree planting and in forest genetics has been in progress for some years. Plans are being made to manage the experimental forest on a pilot-plant basis.

The Allegheny Plateau Branch has not been put into operation yet, although the Kane Experimental Forest in northwestern Pennsylvania is open several months per year. The work here is specialized on Allegheny hardwoods. It has been shown at Kane that average 40-year old northern hardwoods will produce a cord per acre per year and that these stands can be greatly improved by the improvement cutting of pulpwood and chemical wood. Growth can be stepped up to more than 1-1/2 cords per acre-year.

The Coastal Oak-Pine Area extends through New Jersey and Connecticut into Massachusetts. Very little work on this type is now in progress Some studies are underway in cooperation with the State of New Jersey at the Lebanon Experimental Forest.

The center in lower New York and western Massachusetts is still in the planning stage. Here the major emphasis will be on farm woodlot management. Some work in this direction has been carried on at Cooperstown and it may be possible to pursue some additional studies at the Hopkins Experimental Forest near Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Two other research centers are not yet set up. One is planned for the Delaware basin and one for West Virginia. Work in the Delaware basin would be concerned primarily with watershed management. The other, in the bituminous coal production area of West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania, would deal with management of the Appalachian hardwood type.

(Further detailed information on each one of the research centers is contained in the annual report, pages 57 to 67.)

Mr. Belyea suggested that the work of the research centers might be tied in, by cooperative arrangements, with the management of forest areas that belong to the New York State College of Forestry.

Mr. F. R. Cope said that the advisory committee established at the Anthracite Area Branch is an effective means for getting better public understanding and support of forest research. He suggested that a committee of this kind be established at each research center.

Mr. Harper said that the best committees are those which spring up more or less spontaneously. This was the case in the anthracite region. He said he thought such committees were splendid mediums for achieving coordination of forest research efforts among the various agencies, private and public.

Mr. Swenning emphasized the need for local work-center committees. These can make valuable contributions in guiding the program and they can give effective public support. He suggested that the memberships of the general advisory council be drawn largely from that of the work-center advisory committees.

Mr. Rathbun endorsed the views of Mr. Swenning and said that one regional council cannot be nearly as effective as eleven local committees who are fully acquainted with the actual details of the research that is being done.

Mr. J. Cope said that there is great value in having a local committee working closely with the technical men at each work center.

Mr. Reynolds asked if there is any project which will show definite figures on the return from clear-cutting as against selective cutting.

Mr. Taylor said that the pilot-plant cuttings planned at the various experimental forests will provide that kind of information. So far, studies of this type have not been very extensive. The Anthracite Center is just completing a study of the cost of producing mine lagging. This compares clear-cutting against three degrees of selective cutting. Similar studies have been made on chemical wood cutting. The current work on budworm-protective cutting will yield information on the cost and return of various selection cutting methods.

Flood Control Surveys

Mr. Bevan explained that the Flood Control Act of 1936 authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make surveys of watersheds and to recommend measures which will retard runoff, control erosion and conserve water. This is the "upstream" phase of a total job in which the War Department surveys the needs for "downstream" controls such as dams, dykes, channel dredging, etc. The responsibility assigned to the Department of Agriculture is shared jointly by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service. The flood-control survey unit at the Northeastern Station has the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee River and the Tar-Neuse drainages.

Work was begun in July 1946, picking up on the Connecticut River watershed survey which had been suspended on account of the war. The field work is nearly completed and a report is in preparation.

The next watershed on the schedule is that of the Merrimac. This survey may, however, be deferred for a short time in order to do an emergency job in the vicinity of Bradford, Pennsylvania, where a bad flash flood on Taunaunawant Creek during Easter week-end occasioned $3,500,000 direct damages. This is the third flood Bradford has experienced since 1942. The town decided to do something about it and, among others, called us into consultation. We advised them that the Secretary of Agriculture had authorized a survey of the Allegheny Watershed, of which Tuna Creek (as it is called locally) is a tributary, but no funds had been allocated for this survey. The Flood Control Committee of Bradford is presently considering providing the funds for a survey and report on this small watershed and we should know within a few days what their decision is. If they decide to finance the work we will throw our forces into that area and get the job done quickly.

Mr. Merrill asked about the methods that are used in estimating flood damage and control benefits to recreation and wildlife.

Mr. Harper said that much of this estimating now has to be done on a very meager basis of scientific information. The best that can be done is to see that such estimates are reasonable and not fanciful estimates.

Mr. Reynolds asked if stream pollution abatement is included as one of the elements of flood-control benefits.

Mr. Bevan said that it is not included, although there is, unquestionably, a pollution abatement value in maintaining a maximum flow during low-water seasons.

Mr. Foster observed that there is evidence of serious floods even before the white man appeared on this continent.

Mr. Bevan said that such floods have occurred and that they will come again at long intervals no matter how much flood-control work is done. These risks, however, are the unusual ones and they can be calculated. Flood control aims to eliminate the frequent floods that are due to the more or less usual conditions that prevail in a watershed.

Forest Utilization Service

Mr. Rettie explained that the forest utilization service was set up to provide a more effective link between the Forest Products Laboratory and the wood-using industries of the Northeast. One index of success in this job is the volume of inquiries which flows from the industries to the Laboratory. That has now been built up to about 2,000 per year. Each of these contains a request for some kind of technical information and each one is answered by letter prepared by a member of the Laboratory staff. Most of the replies contain enclosures of one or more pertinent technical publications. Occasionally, a member of our staff unit will follow up by a visit and further on-the-ground advice.

A major part of the utilization service job has been to study the problems of specific wood-using industries. Considerable attention has been given to the wood turneries and especially to their seasoning and kiln-drying problems. We have visited about a hundred of these plants and now have a considerable correspondence with many of them. Three short papers on seasoning and kiln drying have been issued. Two more are in preparation. The Laboratory cooperated last summer in working out a new kiln schedule for turnery squares. This work was done in an experimental kiln that was set up at Dixfield, Maine. That kiln is now on loan to the University of Maine where further work on kiln schedules is in progress. A 2-week field course for dry-kiln operators was held last summer at the University of Maine with 26 members taking it. Three more similar courses are scheduled for this coming summer and next spring. The response to this program has been very good.

The Northeastern Loggers' Handbook prepared by Mr. Simmons has had a phenomenal success. More than 7,000 sets of the 14 sections so far published have been supplied in response to requests from logging concerns, pulp and paper companies, lumbermen, and various others. The three final sections are completed and in process of publication. There is clear evidence that the handbook does meet an important need. Hundreds of commendatory letters and constructive suggestions have been received.

Mr. Garratt asked if there had been any attempt to follow up with those men who took the kiln-drying course.

Mr. Rettie said that Mr. Carter had visited a number of these men and found that they are now doing a better job. The chief difficulty is that so few have been able to diagnose the faults in their own kilns. The Station is now acquiring thermo-couple equipment which can be used for this purpose. A more effective follow-up will soon be possible.

Mr. Taber asked if the utilization service had given attention to the development of portable sawmills mounted on wheels. He mentioned a mobile unit built on the West Coast but said that the price is much beyond that which Delaware operators can afford.

Mr. Rettie said that Mr. Simmons had been in close touch with all the sawmill manufacturers and with those who have been experimenting with mobile sawmills. Several promising units are in the developmental stage but the price factor is the serious difficulty.

Forest Survey

Mr. Ineson briefly described the plan being followed in the Forest Survey in the Northeast. Through use of aerial photographs and systematic ground checking, it has been possible to attain a relatively high standard of accuracy for an extensive survey. At a conference held in Washington, D. C. in November 1945 the plans for the Forest Survey in all sections of the United States were coordinated and minimum standards of accuracy established. These standards are set up for units of 15 million acres of commercial forestland. The standard error for forest area is plus or minus 1-1/2 percent and for saw-timber volume plus or minus 2-1/2 percent. Cooperation from State Agencies and others has made it possible to make a more intensive survey in the Northeast. Forest-area estimates for counties having at least 300,000 acres of forest land should have a standard error of about plus or minus 2 percent and saw-timber volume estimates plus or minus 6 percent. Work in the field involves approximately one-third of the time at photo interpretation and two-thirds at timber cruising on the sample plots. The same men do both jobs in order to base photo interpretation on a first-hand knowledge of actual forest conditions and to take advantage of bad-weather periods.

Cooperation by the state foresters and others has been excellent. Approximately $350,000 has been arranged for to pay for aerial photographs and for flying areas that are not covered by recent pictures. This cooperation will probably reach $500,000 by the time the job is completed.

The survey was initiated last July. About 8 million acres have now been covered. This includes three counties in West Virginia, four in Pennsylvania, two in New York, and one in Maine. In addition, southern New Hampshire is nearly completed and we expect to have the field work in New Hampshire entirely completed before the end of 1947. Work is also in progress in Vermont. Tabulation and analysis of the field data are being done in the Philadelphia office with Remington Rand punch-card equipment.

The survey plan calls for release of area and volume statistics by counties, for the preparation of a somewhat more detailed report for each state and for the preparation of two regional reports--one for New England and one for the Middle Atlantic States.

Mr. Reynolds asked if it is possible to planimeter forest area directly from aerial photographs.

Mr. Ineson explained that this cannot be done for any land which has variable elevations. In each aerial photograph, the scale for the higher lands is somewhat larger because these are nearer the camera. This difficulty can be overcome by using a special instrument (radial line plotter) for construction of a planimetric map from the aerial photographs. It is then possible to planimeter any area that is desired. Mr. Ineson explained that the "dot count" method is more simple and accurate than the planimeter and is, therefore, preferable for use in the forest survey.

Mr. J. Cope asked how soon aerial photographs become obsolescent for forest survey work.

Mr. Ineson replied that photographs more than 5 years old are difficult to use. A lot of adjusting is necessary to take account of cutting.

Mr. Foster asked about the reductions of survey work which will be necessary if the appropriation is cut.

Mr. Ineson said that $230,000 has been available in the fiscal year just ending. If only $90,000 should be available in the next fiscal year instead of $230,000, it will be necessary to curtail drastically. He estimated that the following changes would have to be made:

1. Reduce estimated forest area to be covered in fiscal year 1948 from 19 million to 5 million acres.

2. Reduce number of states in which survey carried on from 6 to 2.

3. Reduce number of field crews from 10 to 3.

4. Drop commodity-drain and requirements surveys entirely.

5. Reduce intensity of forest-type mapping from relatively detailed county maps to generalized state maps.

Program of the American Forestry Association

Mr. Kaylor said that the American Forestry Association is now launching a new effort to enlist widespread understanding and support for its forest program. A 30-point statement adopted by the Association's membership grew out of the forest resource appraisal and out of the forest congress held last fall. This statement has been generalized into the following five-point program in order to simplify public appeal:

"1. Develop an ever-increasing appreciation on the part of the general public of the importance of good forestry to individual and general welfare. Progressive accomplishment of the long-range objectives of the Program requires the support and understanding of the general public. This is to be undertaken through a broad educational approach.

2. Obtain increased services designed to inform the millions of owners of small and large areas of forest lands throughout the nation as to their opportunities to utilize their properties for the continuous and profitable growing of trees. Such activities include on-the-ground demonstrations and informational and technical assistance to forest owners in the development of better methods of forest management. These services are logical activities of county, state, and Federal agencies and organized private endeavor.

3. Encourage state and local governments, public and private agencies, to take greater responsibility and leadership in dealing constructively with their own forest and conservation conditions and needs, including protection, reforestation and harvesting methods adequate to keep forest lands productive.

4. Serve as a clearing house of information relating to the various activities carried on by the many groups engaged in work in line with the objectives of this Program. This will make for better integration and coordination of forces.

5. Enlist interest, participation and cooperation in advancing the Program among all conservation, educational, civic, youth, farm, labor, financial, industrial, and other groups and organizations."

This program is, in fact, a statement of basic policies which can be put into effect only when supported by industries, civic-minded organizations, and public-spirited citizens. In order to mobilize such support, the Association proposes to organize an American Forestry Council which will be an advisory body made up of representatives from all organizations interested in Forestry.

The chief emphasis in this educational effort will be on action at the state level.

Institute of Public Administration Study of Forestry Policy and Administration

Mr. Recknagel reported on a series of conferences which he has had with Mr. Luther Gulick of the Institute of Public Administration. This agency is now engaged in a study of forest policy and administration officially described as follows:

"Dr. Gulick then explained the nature of the study of forestry policy and administration which the Institute of Public Administration is initiating. The Institute, he said, is concerned with

the governmental and administrative problems involved, not with the technical forestry angle. It regards 'the national forestry policy' as the end result of present federal, state and private action as they affect forestry. The Institute desires to understand how this national policy is arrived at, what the major issues are, how the governmental work is divided between the federal government and the states, how far the government should go, and what responsibilities should be left with private owners, and finally how the administrative work should be set up and financed.

"The Institute does not employ or intend to employ any forestry experts in this project, but will consult impartially with national government experts and administrators, state experts and administrators, private experts and administrators, and economists and industrialists in order to get a balanced review of the entire picture from the policy and administrative angle."

Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946

Mr. Harper explained that this Act provides the authorization for a large expansion of agricultural research not only in the Department of Agriculture but also in the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Part of that research could be devoted to farm forestry in both the management and utilization aspects. There is also a comprehensive authorization for research in the marketing of farm products.

A number of the agricultural experiment stations in the Northeast have consulted with the Forest Experiment Station regarding research projects which might be set up under this program. We have offered quite a few suggestions.

So far no appropriations to finance this program have been made, although Congress is now considering such action.

Otsego Forest Products Cooperative Association

Mr. Ineson reported that final settlement of the Government loan to the Otsego Forest Products Cooperative Association was just about completed. Hereafter the association will be on its own and the prospect for continued success looks bright.

Mr. Reynolds asked how much write-off was involved in the settlement of the Government loan.

Mr. Ineson explained that the total obligation charged against the cooperative had amounted to about $273,000 plus accrued interest which brought it up to near $300,000. A large part of this amount, however, represents payments for relief labor which was used in construction of the mill and for experimentation. The $70,000 which the Government has now accepted in settlement represents a realistic appraisal of the commercial value of the mill and its equipment.

Mr. J. Cope expressed the belief that the co-op now has a reasonable chance to succeed financially. The unfortunate thing is that little progress is being made in utilizing low-grade material. Co-op members are too much inclined to sell their stumpage and be satisfied with that.

Mr. Ineson said that Mr. Cope's point is largely justified. There is, however, more real member interest than has sometimes been supposed. The association found no great difficulty in raising $17,000 in cash from its members, and in getting two-thirds of the members to sign a consent to the new mortgage held by the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives.

Research in Relation to an Extension Program in Forestry

(Mr. J. Cope handed the following statement to the secretary. Unfortunately time did not permit discussion.)

A full half day's session was spent in discussing this important topic. A special committee consisting of Scovell, Murphey, Nutting, and Larsen presented the following report which was adopted.

Report of the Resolutions Committee

on Farm Forestry Research

I. Farm forestry research should be given far greater consideration, and therefore we recommend that:

1. All funds appropriated for forest research be allocated to farm forestry and non-farm forestry in proportion to their relative acreages.

2. All farm forestry research be carried on by or in cooperation with the respective State agricultural experiment station within the region.

II. Extension foresters lack specific information in many phases of their work and believe that this need or lack can only be met through adequate research in local farm forestry problems. Among the various fields in which we feel research is important, we list the following:

1. Labor income from woodland crops in comparison to that from other crops on the same farm.

2. Utilization of the farm forest crop. This should include use of the forest crops on the farm as well as those sold off the farm.

3. Relative merits of existing methods and equipment now available in harvesting and processing of the farm woodlot crop. Also, the development of new and more efficient methods.

4. To study the planting, management, utilization, and marketing of specialized tree crops, such as maple products, Christmas trees, and protection forests.

Again we should like to emphasize that these studies must be made in and for local conditions in order to be useful to extension foresters. Major emphasis should be placed on short-term research projects.

Chairman Cope, as extension forester representative on the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station Advisory Council, was instructed to call these resolutions to the attention of the Director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at the forthcoming meeting of the Advisory Council.

Reduced Appropriations for Forest Research

Before the close of the meeting Mr. Harper said he had just received word that the House Appropriation Committee in Washington had reported out that day the Agricultural Bill for fiscal year 1948 recommending substantial to heavy cuts in Forest Survey, Forest Products Research, and Forest Management Research.